The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2410. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Interesting Details of the Battle of Montebello.

POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARIBALDI.

Probable Future of the Campaign.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

STATE OF ITALY.

GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Later from India and China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ult., arrived here yesterday at noon.

The papers by the *Africa* are three days later than those received per *City of Washington*, but the news is only two days later than that brought out by the *Asia*, at Queenstown. The telegram from the *Argo* to St. John's, N. F., from Galway is two days later.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 6½ P. M. on the 25th ult.; and the *Persia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the 26th.

Mr. P. T. Barnum is among the passengers per *Africa*.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Montebello—Accounts from Participants—The Relative Strength of the Combatants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 22.

A day's interval ought to enable me, perhaps, to give you a detailed and intelligible account of the action which took place day before yesterday at Montebello, and which has given to the French troops the glory of the first serious advantage in the battlefield, as well as the solid result of a definite Austrian retreat along the line of the Po. But I am afraid that I shall hardly be able to do this. For, in the first place, had I been on the battlefield during the action I should hardly have been able to tell you accurately either how the Sardinian videttes beyond Castoggio came to be overtaken as they were by the Austrian advance from Stradella, (for they themselves are at a loss to account for it up to this hour,) or what the actual amount of forces engaged on either side in the whole six hour's fighting was. And then Alessandria, always since my arrival noisy and clamorous enough, is to-day a Babel of trumpets and people. The *Café* on the *Piazza d'armi* last night was a chaos. It is usually full of jingling cavalry officers and jabbering *sous-lieutenants*, but last night it was literally swarming; and as every man with whom I spoke had his own different version of the affair at Montebello you may imagine I came away confused enough. One slashing young fellow, a volunteer, who professed to have been in the immediate neighborhood of General Bazaine when he fell, and consequently to have seen the whole fight, assured me that the division Forey went into action only 3,500 strong, and that the Austrians were at least 36,000 in all! "*Ils nous ont decoplés*," he said, "*et nous, nous les avons decimés.*" The best account I have had of the whole matter, from an engineer officer who served in the Crimea, who is in all retrocts a fair, candid and competent authority, is to the following effect: He declares that the action was in its own way, a kind of second Inkermann on a smaller scale, with this difference, that there is more excuse to be found for the negligence of the allied outposts at Montebello, in the comparative insignificance of the position to be protected, than there was for the neglect of the British to protect their vitally important lines at Inkermann. But in the one case, as in the other, there was a surprise effected where no surprise ought to have been possible; and a victory won where no victory could reasonably have been looked for. The Sardinian cavalry of General DE SONNAZ, with a squadron of French chasseurs, had been scouring the road beyond Castoggio towards San Giulietta, throughout the night of the 19th, and were surprised about ten in the morning, near the bank of the little river Scansio, by firing from the heights on the right of the road in the direction of Montebello. They took this at first for a reconnaissance, but were soon undeceived by the general advance of a formidable body of troops upon the river in such numbers as made it necessary for the cavalry, numbering only about 550 men, to fall back before the columns of the enemy. The alarm was at once dispatched to the head-quarters at Voghera, and General Forey's division was pushed rapidly forward. In the meantime, however, the superiority of the attacking forces, as well in point of numbers as of artillery, constantly increased, and by the time that General Forey, with three battalions, left Voghera for the front, which was nearly 1 o'clock, the cavalry, with their supports along the road from Montebello to Castoggio, had been completely driven in; the Austrians had occupied Castoggio, taking up in the heights which overlook the main road from the left—precisely the position held by the Austrians of General Orx on the 9th of June, 1800; and, posting one battery there, had pushed on the road to Montebello. This village, built like most North-Italian villages, along one narrow street, they carried only after very severe fighting; and, indeed, all are agreed that the Piedmontese and the French rivaled one another throughout the whole of this severe struggle, in dash as well as in constancy. The cavalry of DE SONNAZ rode down the Austrians opposed to it four several times. Just to the left of Montebello, and about a mile further on the road to Voghera, is Genestrella, a little village in the hills, and of this also the Austrians took possession, meaning to throw themselves upon the left of the French at Voghera, as well as to meet them on their advance by the main road. The main body of the French came within artillery range before the Austrians expected them, and the conflict extended itself along a line of about a mile and a half from Genestrella to the west of Montebello, and across the French front. This was the hardest field-fighting of the day; and it was 3½ o'clock before the Austrians were dislodged from Genestrella, after a considerable loss on the part of the French, especially from the Eighty-fourth Regiment. General Bazaine was then charged to retake Montebello, where the Austrians had well employed their time in throwing up intrenchments, and in making the houses as many defences. Here it was that the French bayonet came into play, while the rifled cannon battered the heavy stone walls about the heads of their defenders like pasteboard. The French could not make themselves masters of the position till 6 o'clock, and won it at last by sheer superiority of hand to hand skill in the use of the bayonet. Montebello in fact played in this battle the part which Castoggio played in the action of 1800, and the second indeed more properly deserves the name of the battle of Montebello than the first. It was nearly 7 o'clock before General Forey, riding up the hill on the left of the church at Montebello, saw the Austrians defile from their strong position at Castoggio, and take the road to the Po by Casatisma. There was some little fighting after this at a place called Vercelli, a short distance on the left of Casatisma, and about three miles from Montebello but the action really ended with the expulsion of the Austrians from Montebello. That the Austrian force was far more numerous than there was any reason to anticipate a force dispatched on such an expedition would be, does not admit of a doubt. If the Austrians were really informed by their spies of the true condition of General Forey's division at Voghera [illegible] up to such a point, that Lucky established himself on the left flank of the rival; but he was afterwards forced to retire. The crossing of the Scrivia on the right wing of the Austrian army, and the battle of Montebello with the left wing on the same day, [illegible] at first the probability of a preconcerted movement; but the fact appears to have been only a [illegible]

The delay in the forward movement of the French is explained by the wet weather and the floods in the rivers. The fact is that as late as six days ago all the Imperial Guard had not arrived at Alessandria, and it is certain that the artillery is still incomplete. We no longer see nor hear of the movement of troops *in this part of the country, but it is nevertheless true* that troops continue to leave Marseilles for Genoa, and to cross Mount Cenis. The great difficulty is in the transportation from France of provisions for such an immense army, for the resources of Piedmont must be exhausted, and Lombardy will be found in the same condition. It would therefore be dangerous to advance unless the Commissary's Department was complete; and since all the means of conveyance were in the first place usurped by the soldiers alone, hurrying to the protection of Piedmont, it is now the turn of the *commissariat*; and when it is recollected that there are five *corps d'armée*, three of forty-five thousand men each, and two of thirty thousand each, with an immense number of horses to be supplied, some idea may be formed of the labor of organizing and placing such a quantity of stores of all kinds as will permit the army to venture with security into a country already stripped of its resources.

While the French Army is thus collecting its forces and organizing its train, General GYULAI is preparing his retreat. He has apparently renounced the offensive, and will perhaps neither dispute the Ticino nor the capital of Lombardy, but retire upon the strong positions beyond the Mincio, within the protection of that famous quadrilateral range of fortresses, where he may perhaps hold in check even a superior force.

In this plan of General GYULAI some of the Powers see more of politics than of strategy. It is supposed that these Powers only await the arrival of the Austrian army at Mantua to renew their intervention and to attempt to save for Austria her hold upon Lombardy. You may rely upon it, that if this idea exists, it is but an illusion, for the Emperor NAPOLEON has shut his ears to all propositions that stop short of the entire emancipation of Italy. Whatever is accomplished must be accomplished by the force of arms; either Austrian or French arms must triumph; "Austria must stretch to the Alps, or Sardinia to the Adriatic." It would in fact be an act of hostility towards France, to ask her to stop when only a part of her mission had been accomplished.

In the centre of the long line of opposing forces, VICTOR EMANUEL has pushed forward a reconnoissance as far as the neighborhood of the late head-quarters of the Austrians at Mortara. On the extreme north, where the country had been almost completely abandoned by the Austrians, in order to concentrate their forces in front of the French army at Alessandria, GARIBALDI has crossed into Austrian territory with 5,000 men, and is fortifying himself at Varese, five miles from the Swiss line, and about twelve miles west of Como.

Little as we know here at Paris of the movements of the forces and of the plans of the Emperor, this action of the Garibaldi corps appears rather hazardous. In ordering such an advance, the Emperor must have counted upon the rising of the people of Lombardy; and the fear at Paris is that the Lombard populations may hesitate to rise, excepting in favor of a decidedly victorious deliverer. They have tasted the miseries of unsuccessful revolt too bitterly to forget them easily.

But the Austrians are afraid of GARIBALDI; the natives of the Sesia district, which has been occupied and evacuated by the Austrians, say that whenever the advanced parties of the enemy reached a new point, one of their first questions was, whether GARIBALDI was in that district? They know the composition of his force, and fear him. A report was in circulation two days ago at Turin and at Berne, that GARIBALDI had been attacked in position at Varese and that he was defending himself, without artillery. News from that source is looked for with anxiety.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains but two lines of official news from Alessandria. These state that the Emperor had gone to Voghera, and that "no time had been fixed upon for the general movement." This is a singular announcement, and means one of two things: either that they felt at head-quarters that something ought to be said about the long delay, or else that they are ready to move, but wish to deceive the Austrians, who will get this dispatch in camp by the way of Vienna this afternoon. A dispatch of yesterday says in effect that the Imperial Guard and the artillery are now all arrived, that the provisions and material of war are about complete, and that a movement of the whole army may be looked for at any moment. We may assume, therefore, that if any further delay takes place it will be owing to the weather the state of the roads and the rivers, or to some unexpected movement of the enemy.

You will not fail to remark the wording of Prince NAPOLEON's proclamation to the Tuscan people. He has entered the Tuscan territory at Leghora with the fifth corps of the Army of Italy, numbering forty-five thousand men. At least, when complete it will reach this figure. The Prince gives the Tuscans to understand that he neither enters their territory for the purpose of propagandism, nor in the interest of the Bonaparte family. His mission is purely military, and will not interfere with the interior arrangements of the State. In other words, he goes there to aid on the war against Austria, to create a diversion in favor of the main body of the army in front of Alessandria. But this diversion can only be accomplished by a propagandism in the States of Modena and Parma, and by violating the territory of those States and those of the Pope. It will be curious to see how the Prince is going to reconcile these various difficulties.

It is well, however, to observe that at every step of the proceedings of the Emperor NAPOLEON, he gives guarantees to Italy and to the world, that his mission is one, not of conquest nor of family interest, but of emancipation to Italy. The Italians, who are the interested party, accept his word as sacred, and he is to-day, with his coöperator, CAVOUR, their idol and liberator.

The head-quarters of General GYULAI have been withdrawn from Mortara to Garlasco, within five miles of the Ticino, and eight miles from Pavia. It is believed that the largest proportion of the Austrian army has recrossed the river into Lombardy. The next battle will probably take place at the crossing of the Po below Pavia, and between that place and Stradella.

The combined forces of France and Sardinia are under the orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The King VICTOR EMANUEL only takes rank as a commander of a *corps d'armée*, and thus is put on a parallel with Marshals CANROBERT, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Generals MACMAHON, NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON. The superior orders from the French head-quarters commence thus: "*The King and the Commanders of Corps d'Armée will take notice*," &c. Several French battalions have been placed under the command of the King by the Emperor, "for special service," by which we are to understand, for the use of the arms invented by His Majesty, and which, we are assured, have accomplished wonderful things.

A law of 1838 allows seven Marshals in time of peace, ten in time of war. There are but seven now, and it is thought the other three will soon be named. The persons most likely to be promoted to this honor are the three Generals of Division who now command *corps d'armée* in the army of Italy, viz.: MACMAHON NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON.

At Paris the ordinary events of the day sink into insignificance before the exciting news from the seat of war. However, our journals, and especially *Charivari* find plenty of amusement for those who wish to laugh, in the events of the war. This facetious journal asserts that Major BAINBRIDGE, the gentleman who writes the remarkable letters in the London *Times* from the Austrian camp, was informed soon after arriving in camp by a secretary of General GYULAI, that he (the Major) was evidently ill, that he had better take care of his health, and that, not wishing to see him endanger his health while enjoying their hospitality, they would undertake to write for him at head-quarters all his letters to the *Times*. In answer to his remonstrances, he was informed that one was already written and would soon be sent off. Thus *Charivari* accounts for the strange statements of that gentleman. The *Patrie* calls him the *correspondant ambulant* of the *Times*.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN'S MOTHER—BRITISH POLITICS—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 27, 1859.

It was believed for some hours last night, that the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the Queen, was dead. *Her Majesty*, who had come from Osborne the day before on hearing the dangerous state of her parent, had remained almost constantly by her bedside; was evinced great emotion when informed that the [illegible] was approaching. Towards midnight, however, there was a change perceptible for the better, and this morning the physicians seem to think that her Royal Highness may yet rally. It is now some years since the Duchess of Kent has been supposed to take any part in the personal politics of the Court. In common with King LEOPOLD of Belgium, however, she had still retained, it is understood, considerable influence over the mind of the Sovereign. Both were very much inclined to lean towards the Whigs during the earlier portions of the present reign. The latter, from his long residence in England and thorough knowledge of men and habits, of thought and feeling here, was better fitted than most foreigners to form accurate opinions regarding English affairs. But his Russian leanings in 1854 and 1855, materially damaged his popularity; and he has since then incurred from time to time the suspicion of making himself too useful as a medium of confidential communication between this Court and that of Vienna. Every day the impression gains ground of the close intimacy secretly subsisting between the two; and if Buckingham Palace had its way, there is very little doubt that we should, ere long, be at war with *France*. It is strange to see to what an extent the knowledge of this feeling on the part of royalty, influences the tone of what calls itself good society. In the coming struggle in the House of Commons, which is now fixed to take place on the Address, it will also be unquestionably felt. It is quite true that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have agreed to support an amendment implying a vote of censure on Ministers for having needlessly dissolved Parliament. Some say that Sir JAMES GRAHAM is to move the amendment, others name Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT; but on all hands it is agreed that the bulk of the Liberal Party will support it, though some defections there certainly will be. A very leading Liberal, and one who looks to be a member of the new Cabinet, told me yesterday, that after fairly dividing the waverers between the two parties, he could not make out that the Opposition had a majority of more than ten or twelve. Lord RAGLAN, who himself occupies an official position, said, in company last night, that at the Palace they did not believe the Whigs "would venture" to go to a division. The meaning of this is very well understood—namely, that everything will be done in the highest quarters, first, to dissuade them from the attempt; then to baulk them in it; and, finally, in case they should succeed, to deprive it of the fruits they had promised themselves. The *Times* writes against Lord DERBY, notwithstanding its Austrianism, and it will help to put Lord PALMERSTON back into office in spite of its enmity to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. But should the smash come in the course of the next fortnight you will find the *Times* ready to back up a new coalition ministry, which is just what the Court desires. In the balanced state of parties, and in the face of threatening events abroad, it will be quite possible for the Court practically to baffle a vote of the House of Commons against the present Ministers. The power of objecting to details and individuals is unlimited, and nothing prevents its exercise but the absence of a strong motive in the royal mind, or the existence of a strong feeling out of doors in favor of a change of hands. In the present case there is a passionate sentiment of fear and aversion towards the French Government, as well as a strong German influence at work; and amongst the public at large, although there may be no great confidence in the existing Cabinet, there is no enthusiasm for the Whigs. The latter feel this so strongly that they give out everywhere that, should they be called to power, they mean to make a broad-bottomed administration, and to offer seats in the Cabinet to Messrs. COBDEN, MILNES GIBSON and ROEBUCK. The first-named will, I am sure, refuse to act with Lord PALMERSTON, whom he has all his life opposed. MILNES GIBSON is a man of a different stamp—plastic and well bred, without animosities, prejudices, or, perhaps, very strong opinions upon any subject. He has held office with the Whigs before, and he may, therefore, do so again. As for the member for Sheffield, the Cabinet has been the dream of his life; he has refused more than once to take subordinate office because he felt he was entitled to this; and after so many disappointments, and so long waiting, he cannot be expected to refuse now if the offer be made to him. There are yet ten days, however, according to the circular just issued by Lord DERBY to his supporters, before the decisive battle for administrative power can take place; and in the meantime many things may happen to change the nicely balanced chances of the fray. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is going about everywhere saying that war with France is imminent; and there are many misgivings still as to the nature of the orders given to the commanders of our fleet in the Mediterranean. On the other hand it is deemed a pacific sign that the French and English Governments have agreed to renew diplomatic relations with Naples in consequence of the accession of the young king. LOUIS NAPOLEON probably feels that he has quite enough on his hands in northern and central Italy, without embarking in Murattist plots for a change of dynasty in Naples. A gentleman who has just returned from Algiers tells me that he was present when the troops embarked there to join their compatriots in the Italian war, and that the place looked quite empty when they were gone. Though at present quiet it will not do to leave the Arabs too long to the amusement of counting noses with their Gallic masters. While Europe was at peace Algeria was a great military outlet and training school for the French army; but should circumstances require France to defend the Rhine and keep 150,000 men in Italy, and as many more within call of Paris in case of domestic need, Algeria may be left rather bare.

The rival accounts published at Paris and Vienna of the battle of Montebello, are so utterly irreconcilable that they may well suggest doubts to the future historian whether such battle was fought at all. The numbers of the French are not stated by Gen. Forey in his dispatch, but are set down in the Paris *Moniteur* at from 4,000 to 5,000, while Gen. GYULAI declares them to have amounted to 40,000. Similar discrepancies prevail regarding the number of Austrians engaged, and with respect to the killed and wounded. What is more certain is that the French throw the blame of their being taken by surprise on their Sardinian allies, and that the latter complain that a due share of recognition has not been accorded to the bravery of the Piedmontese cavalry and to the important services they rendered during the action. There are also murmurs about the French monopolising all the best positions, and so forth. On the other side the Austrians affect or feel great confidence in the strength of their fortresses, and the numbers, discipline and equipment of their troops in the field. I am told that they possess much more extensively rifles and rifled cannon than the French. They have also got several parks of artillery which are served altogether with gun cotton, from the use of which they expect great results. Their army is in truth a splendid machine, well appointed and well directed, and it will serve its purpose no doubt destructively, as the second field of Montebello proves, as long as it can be kept from thinking. For there lies the danger of dangers. Every fourth man, some say every third, is the Austrian lines, is Hungarian. So long as Hungary remains tranquil these men will continue politically passive, and regimentally loyal. But let the standard of revolt once be raised on the sides of the Carpathians, and let the Hungarian soldiery in Austrian uniforms hear it said in their own language that their country is once more the scene of civil war, and those who know them best believe that mutiny and desertion will spread through the Austro-Italian army like wildfire. There is a very uneasy feeling on this score at Vienna. The other day, when addresses of devotion and loyalty were presented to the Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the nobles and clergy of the various other provinces of the empire, the Hungarians were silent, and no efforts that could be made through the local authorities, would induce them to make any move in the matter. The Government of Austria still clings to the hope of being able to force Prussia into alliance with her, through the intervention of the smaller German States. But against this design the Regent and his Ministers are, I am told, thoroughly prepared. Their guiding idea is that whatever happens, Prussia must be left to act of her own free will, and to chose her own time for action.

WAR NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

French and Austrian Accounts—The Field of Battle—Movements of the French Emperor, of Garibaldi, &c., &c., &c.

The details of the battle of Montebello are quite conflicting, especially as to the strength of the forces employed, Austrian accounts placing the number of the French as high as 40,000 men.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes General GYULAI's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair at Montebello: "Wounded, 718; killed, 380; missing, 200. The enemy numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit."

The Emperor had addressed to General CANROBERT an autograph letter, expressing to him, and the troops in general, his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective homes.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes a version of the battle to the effect that Count STADION passed the Po on the 20th, by the strongly fortified bridge at Vaccarizza, with 25,000 men to ascertain the position of the French. He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' very near Montebello. He attacked it so as to make the enemy display his strength. In the fight STADION was wounded. The *French brought up fresh troops, by rail, during the battle.* At night STADION retired, having effected his purpose.

The same authority says the Austrians are satisfied with the Montebello expedition, as the exact position and strength of the French were ascertained, besides the conviction that the Austrian troops fight quite as well as the French.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that letters entitled to some credit state positively that only 4,300 French troops were engaged at Montebello. The Austrians are admitted to have fought admirably in line; but not so well in close quarters, or when the moment came to cross the bayonet.

Other accounts estimate the French forces in this action at fully 12,000. It is said that Gen. FOREY's coat was riddled with bullets.

Private accounts say the real loss of the French was 1,500 to 1,700 men.

The *Times* Pavia correspondent says the Austrians admit that the French fought splendidly. From the heights the Austrians behold the novelty of train after train of French troops arriving by railway from Voghera, disgorging them and immediately hastening back for more.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

The following are the official bulletins issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, Sunday, May 22—Evening.

The Modenese have abandoned Aulla, Pivizzano, Fosdinovo and the adjacent districts, and have retired by the Ceretto road. The inhabitants of those communes have unanimously proclaimed the dictatorship of King VICTOR EMANUEL. The tricolored banner waves in all the Lunigiana.

Up to this hour there is no news of other actions after those already announced.

MONDAY, May 23—Morning.

Yesterday the enemy, desiring to prevent some reconnaissance towards the Sesia, directed by the King in person, showed themselves in force at Palestro and other places. Their artillery was everywhere overpowered and silenced by ours.

The little island opposite to Terranova was occupied by the Royal troops. We had few killed and wounded—among the latter we have to deplore the Captain of the Staff, FARAZZI, who lost a leg.

In a cavalry encounter beyond the Sesia, Captain BRUNETTA, of the Nice Cavalry, was killed by a lance thrust.

From fresh particulars the conduct of the 16th Infantry appears to have been very fine the day before yesterday, when that regiment passed the Sesia with water to the waist, and vigorously assailed the enemy at Torrione, killing many and making others prisoners.

In the affair of Montebello, Colonel MONERAL, and Lieutenants BLOMAY, BOASSI, and GOVONE were killed; Captain PIELA, Lieutenants GIMELIAI, SARASCO, MILANESIO, and Ensign MAYR were wounded. General SONNAZ had a slight contusion on the face.

The enemy is in force at MEZZANINO and VACCARIZZO.

It is said that at the Inn of the Fumo, near Torricella, the Austrians shot all the Cignoli family, consisting of seven or eight persons, including two children less than 10 years of age, because they found German muskets in the house. At Casatisma they beat, and afterwards shot, a youth of 17, because, being interrogated as to whether there were French at Montebello, he replied in the negative.

They also arrested the Vice-Mayor of Pinarolo, (Province of Voghera,) threatening to shoot him, if the Mayor did not keep them advised of the movements of the French.

The French have occupied Casteggio, and are fortifying themselves there.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.

Three hundred Austrian Infantry, with 130 cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallarate to Pozzo Calendo, but were met by a body of Chasseurs d'Alpes, under Capt. DE CHRISTOFORIS, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma.

"A message from Varese announces that, at 4 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Austrians attacked GARIBALDI's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Malnate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alps fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. Gen. GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

To-day the Emperor went to Vercelli accompanied by Generals VAILLANT and DE LA MARMORA. His Majesty was received by the authorities, the clergy and the population, who saluted him with hearty plaudits."

TURIN, Friday, May 27—0½ P. M.

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms, offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy.

The steamer *Radetzki* appeared before the town of Canoddio and fired a few shot without effect, but the discharges from the small arms of the National Guard soon compelled her to bear away again.

A private message received here, announces that General GARIBALDI occupies a strong position near Varese.

Yesterday morning Count DE SALMOUR departed for Naples.

PARIS, Saturday, May 28.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Friday, May 27.

The situation of affairs affords nothing new to note.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"VIENNA, May 26.—A brigade of the enemy had taken up a strong position on the Sesia, close to Candia, but during the nights of the 24th and 25th instant, the Austrians constructed a battery of four pieces of cannon and four howitzers, and opened fire about 4 o'clock. The surprise was so great, and the result so favorable, that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandon his encampment altogether."

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PAVIA, Sunday, May 22.

The French having been seen to the east of Voghera, it became necessary to find out in what strength they were. Accordingly, yesterday morning a body of about 20,000 men, under Count STADION, were sent across the Po by a bridge at VACCARIZZA, a few miles from this, just below the junction of the Ticino and the Po, with orders to push on until they found the enemy in force, to oblige him to show his strength, and then immediately to retire. At about noon Count STADION reached Casteggio, which he found occupied, and prepared for defence, and he did not take it till after a hard fight. Beyond Casteggio the enemy had secured a position on a rising ground, with the village of Montebello in its centre. Count STADION attacked immediately, and in about half an hour obtained possession of the heights, losing, however, many officers and men in storming some farmhouses, which were most gallantly defended.

From the heights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of armed men, and immediately hastening back for more. In vain Count STADION endeavored to crush the force before him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The battle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy. His loss, however, has been great—ten officers killed and sixteen wounded (one a general of brigade, ERAUX,) and four hundred killed and wounded. The French were commanded by General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The Austrians say they fought splendidly—"*Der Franzose ist ein magnifiker Kerl*" is an expression I have often heard to-day. A regiment of Sardinian Lancers was nearly destroyed, completely ridden over, by some Hussars."

The general staff has lost an excellent officer, Major WINTERER, who was sent to observe and report to Count GYULAI what he saw. Not satisfied with this passive, but useful and indeed necessary, duty, he put himself at the head of a party attacking a farm house, and was killed by almost the first fire. The Austrians had their reserves as close as was usual in the days of old "brown Bess;" the consequence was that these suffered almost as much as the troops engaged, the bullets from the French rifles ranging very far. One regiment of Chasseurs in particular is reported to have been extraordinarily steady, and to have done great execution by its fire.

The head-quarters are still at Garlasco. The ninth corps, under Count SCHAFFGOTSCHE, has come up from the eastward, and is now at Piacenza and in front of it—that is to say on the right bank of the Po. General D'URBAL's corps is also beyond the Po, with a bridge at Spessa in his rear. The *tête-de-pont* at VACCARIZZA is strongly fortified.

There has been some fighting to-day near Vercelli, between ZOBEL's corps and CHABRAN, with what result I hope to be able to tell you to-morrow.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

We read in a letter from Voghera of the 23d:

"I left Alessandria yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by railway, and after passing by the little town of Tortona, stopped in view of Pontecurone, where the head-quarters of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS are established. All the country is extremely fertile, and the only thing it has to complain of is the turbid of the Curone, which often, in the rainy season and the melting of the snow, overflows its banks and ravages the roads and plains. At this moment the Curone is tolerably low, and can be crossed without danger. Voghera, where I next arrived, is set down in all the topographical dictionaries as a town; it is even said in them that it is the last one in Piedmont, and that the country which extends to Piacenza only contains villages like Broni and Stradella. But I must affirm that Voghera is only a village like many of those on the banks of the Seine, near Paris; it has, however, just now a very numerous military population. I found the French soldiers engaged in the painful labor of providing for the wounded and burying the dead. Many remains of the combat of the 20th have been collected—arms, heaps of uniforms, pieces bearing the double-headed eagle, imperial shields, &c. The dead whom I saw were almost all in white coats, with dark green or blue trousers bearing a red stripe. The head-dress is in the form of a mitre. Almost all these men were young and strong. Their features, however, depicted that they had undergone great fatigue, and the prisoners which have been taken affirm that for some time the corps d'armée to which they belonged had had to suffer from forced marches and privations. Among the prisoners a good many are Hungarians. A domestic in the household of the Emperor, who is of that country, questioned several of them, and all seemed to bear their captivity with great philosophy, convinced, as they are, that France will treat them generously. The Austrian officers have been most kindly treated by the French officers, as wine, coffee, cigars, everything likely to be agreeable, have been offered. Most of them have accepted the offers made, but others have absolutely refused, and do not even answer the questions asked. One, a Dutchman, has thus far, it has been noticed, maintained the most obstinate silence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* has the following account of the recent movements of the Emperor:

The Emperor, at mid-day on Tuesday, the 24th, went out to reconnoiter Tortona and its environs. This town, which was formerly fortified, commands the road from Alessandria to Piacenza. Founded, it is said, by Bassus, it was burned down by Frederick BARBAROSSA, and sustained several memorable sieges. It is now an open town, which in a military point of view is only important from its having a bridge over the Scrivia. On retiring, the Austrians, in order to check the march of the French, endeavored to blow up this bridge; but, either from want of time, or from their mine having been badly laid, only part of the roadway was injured, the other parts remaining intact.

A company of French military workmen, directed by the engineers, were immediately sent to reestablish the communication. The co-operation of these intelligent and devoted workmen, who form, so to speak, an auxiliary corps of the army, promises the best results. From the commencement of operations they have been anxious to show what they were capable of doing, and on the arrival of His Majesty the traces of the damage had almost entirely disappeared.

The Emperor, after having visited the works in all their details, testified his satisfaction to the engineers, and caused a present in money to be made to the workmen who, by their ability and activity, had repaired the damage done by an enemy in less time perhaps than the latter employed in causing it.

His Majesty afterwards visited the French troops who were stationed at a short distance; and he was able to see for himself the good health, the excellent appearance, and the martial attitude of these soldiers. Several times the Emperor conversed familiarly with them, and asked them for details on all that concerned their welfare. These marks of the interest which the Emperor feels in the health of his troops produced a great impression on them, and they greeted the *departure of his Majesty with enthusiastic cries* and bravos.

The Emperor returned at five o'clock.

At four o'clock in the morning of Friday, the Emperor left Alessandria for Casale by railway. On arriving in that town, his Majesty got on horseback and visited the fortifications executed within the last few years by order of the Sardinian Government. These works prove that that Government has perfectly understood the military importance of the town, which is situated on the right bank of the Po, at the junction of the roads from Milan and Piacenza to Turin. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was one of the strongest places in Europe, and with Pizzighitone and Mantua gave possession of Italy. It has undergone numerous sieges, of which the most celebrated was in 1630. The fortifications of the town were demolished in 1696, at the peace of Ryswick.

The Emperor afterwards crossed the river, made a reconnaissance towards Vercelli, and returned to Casale, where he had a conference with the King of Piedmont, who had come to his head-quarters. After a conversation which lasted nearly an hour, the two sovereigns separated, and the Emperor left by railway for Alessandria, where he arrived at 9 o'clock.

The Emperor, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, left Alessandria to visit the plain of Marengo. Arrived at the mansion constructed on the very sight of the battle, His Majesty alighted from his carriage, and went to the museum where the arms found on the field of battle are collected, and he examined with interest these glorious remains. The Emperor afterwards visited the chapel, where he contemplated with emotion the ossuary in which are collected the bones of the brave soldiers who immortalized themselves on that celebrated field.

On leaving the mansion, the Emperor examined with detail the battle-field. His Majesty recognized in succession the *sites de pont* by which the Austrians debouched into the plain, the positions occupied by Generals LANNES and VICTOR at the beginning of the action, the rivulet of Fontanone, which, at the end, was so strongly disputed; the village of Marengo, and the road from Alessandria to Piacenza, where LANNES, overwhelmed by numbers, defended with obstinate bravery the ground which he was at last obliged to yield; San Guliano, where DESAIX, having returned on hearing the report of cannon, stopped the retreat of the French troops, but where he met his death; and lastly, the spot on which KELLERMANN executed the celebrated flank charge which decided the fate of the day.

The Emperor afterwards returned to Alessandria by Castel Ceriolo, following the road by the side of the Tanaro, by which General ORX endeavored to turn the French army.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE WOUNDED AT MONTEBELLO.

A letter from head-quarters, Alessandria, dated 10 o'clock of Saturday, May 21, states that in the morning of that day the Emperor took the railway to Voghera, and from thence went on horseback to visit the field of battle of Montebello. Numbers of dead bodies were still lying about, and his Majesty saw the scene of the combat almost in the state in which it had been left by the contending forces. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS accompanied the Emperor. Gen. FOREY was not able to go with him, having a contusion on the left leg from a ball, which had fastened itself on his scabbard. The General was only able to present himself to his Majesty, who embraced him, and congratulated him in the warmest terms on his brilliant conduct. Colonel CANROBERT was also embraced by the Emperor, and the rumor goes that he is to be at once promoted. Several Austrian officers who had been taken prisoners were presented to the Emperor, who conversed with them. Most of them were very young men. One had been lately presented at the Tuileries by M. DE HUBNER. The wounded French soldiers cheered the Emperor when they saw him. "It may now be confidently stated," says the correspondent, "that the Austrian force was not less than 17,000 or 18,000. Another correction to be made in the original account is that the French troops engaged did not amount to more than 3,000. When the village of Montebello was taken, it was defended by 5,000 Austrians. 1,200 of our troops of the line advanced to attack with the bayonet, in order to economize cartridges, which were beginning to fail. I do not venture to name the killed and wounded officers, for fear of committing mistakes, which might plunge families in mourning. The exact number of our wounded, as I have heard from one of the surgeons, is 300. Most of the wounds are not sufficiently serious to necessitate operations. The Sardinian cavalry sustained heavy losses, besides that of Col. MENABREA, of the light horse. The French cavalry was represented by the First African Chasseurs, which lost only a few men. Among the officers who distinguished themselves, the young Captain BONAPARTE is mentioned. (This is the grandson of Prince JEROME by his marriage with the American lady, Miss PATTERSON.) The Austrians made prisoners were unwilling to surrender. (The contrary is a statement in the *Independance*) that most of the 200 Austrian prisoners were wounded men.) The Emperor received a perfect ovation at Alessandria on his return from visiting the field of battle. The Austrians did not take a single prisoner from us."

INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

A correspondent of the *Siècle*, writing from Turin under date of the 20th ult., gives some details of an incident which has been already briefly mentioned:

"The outposts of the enemy being on the left bank of the Po, opposite Valenza, I could plainly see from the right bank the movements of the troops. It was on this spot that one of our rifled batteries gave the soldiers of France Joseph a specimen of their skill. The Austrians had turned their field-pieces upon a mill, and fired hundreds of shot during about six hours with very trifling effect. Our soldiers, who were watching the firing, and judged every shot as disinterested spectators, came to the conclusion that the enemy's outposts had very indifferent artillery, and were but sorry gunners. When the Austrians had exhausted their ammunition in firing at this unfortunate mill, which is still standing, our men thought it high time to give them a lesson in the art of firing, and accordingly placed six RAME cannon in battery. These guns, firing at a distance of 4,000 metres, were discharged five times, and the work was done, as of the pathetic and fortifications constructed with so much labor by the enemy, nothing but a heap of ruins remained. Our rifled guns had fully proved their destructive power. With such arms, the effect

The New-York Times, Friday, June 10, 1859.

...powerful...ly injuring a valuable property, in which event Parker himself were to be fined an...injury of the opposing party. He...could no longer be deprived of his own property, by the...over, and the undivided claims of...all these parties to the estate. By publicly announcing (so far as the Court of Chancery permitted) the intention to immortalize the publication of Mesmerism, by advertising a second work of a similar kind, Parker has encouraged, by prodding it, and by which...is...in imitation, as was legally safe, of Rochefoucauld, while that publication was under consideration; and with knowledge of him; he took a course calculated to reduce the circulation and impair the prospects of a common property; and in so doing to...his partners, in his co-proprietors, and to their loss he simultaneously sacrificed his own interests in the publication but is about to reappear.

Household Words having been sold on the 30th inst., there is a chance left to Chadwick, Hannay and Evans have no further interest in the concern, and are now free to make this personal statement, and to announce themselves in the establishment of *Once a Week*, May, 1859.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to April 23, and Hong Kong April 15, had reached England.

The political news is unimportant.

The new Indian 6½ per cent loan was announced to commence on the 1st of May.

Trade at Calcutta was dull; but imports were generally steady. Money was abundant. Freights unsettled. Exchange, 2s. 1½d., for credits.

From China we learn that Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, left Hong Kong on the 7th of April for Europe.

The markets were generally dull.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¾d.

At Shanghai, imports were dull, and rather lower. Tea, according to one account, was inactive; but another report says, more doing at higher prices. Silk quiet and lower. Exchange, 4s. 8d.@4s. 8½.

At Singapore, imports unchanged. Produce active, at lower prices. Exchange, 4s. 8½d.

The Russian Minister at Pekin is said to have refused to communicate officially, except with the Emperor.

A system of kidnapping Coolies for Havana, had been discovered. The Portuguese are chiefly implicated.

Notes and Anecdotes of the War.

MANIFESTO OF FATHER LACORDAIRE.

The gifted Father LACORDAIRE has addressed, or rather written, (for I do not learn that it has yet been published,) a letter to the Catholics of France on the war. With the independence of thought and judgment which might be expected from such a man, he does not hesitate to declare to the world that the main cause of all the evils which war is destined to inflict on mankind, is the policy of Austria towards the Papal States. "If the Papal Government," he says, "has become unpopular and odious to its own subjects, and a mark for blame in foreign nations, it is owing to the pressure exercised on the head of the Church by Austria, and to the degrading servitude in which he has been kept, particularly since 1845." Father LACORDAIRE expresses no admiration for the Italian revolution, which confiscated the institutions formerly enjoyed by France, nor does he excuse the acts which led to and established the Imperial system, but he distinctly declares his approval of the *policy of the Emperor in so far as it is destructive of* Austrian dominion in Italy—a domination which he considers as fatal to the welfare of the Papacy, the Political Order, and the best interests of the Church.

COST OF TRANSPORTING MUNITIONS.

"People have but little idea," says the *Post*, "of the cost of transporting the *matériel* of the army from one place to another. To give one instance among a thousand, it requires 300 horses to remove a million of cartridges. We have already sent ten millions to Italy. Three thousand horses, therefore, have been put into requisition for this simple service alone."

KOSSUTH'S LONDON SPEECH IN PARIS.

"Kossuth's exertion is devoured to-day," says the *Globe* correspondent, "and is held to be a full reply to a thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January. I had already furnished you with that part of his argument which referred to 'no Italian has ever stood alone to be hoped from one) who is a despot in France,' and the instance of WASHINGTON's fellow-citizens gladly welcoming the sword of an absolute king in America, was supplied as current here among liberal politicians. *It is further urged by the* Parliamentary party in France that the result of the liberating expedition of ROSTANBEAU and LAFAYETTE reacted on the land to which the Bourbon's troops returned, and *they look for corresponding reaction* from beyond the Alps on home politics."

A RECOLLECTION OF GEN. AVEZZANA.

The Genoese just now show a keen memory. They have discovered that a seat in the Cabinet is held by a certain post-captain, who in 1849 commanded her Majesty's ship Vengeance, moored in their harbor; he was an Earl and a Tory, and he volunteered to open fire on their town just after the *disaster at Novara*. The letter of General AVEZZANA, in reply to the lord-ship's threat, is reprinted. It is to the effect that if the Genoese will put the Vengeance's captain in command of ships, but would do better by putting a man of straw." This man of sense was (having been *post-script*) made Postmaster General at Lord DERBY's first accession to office, and Lord HARDWICKE now holds the Privy Seal. It appears that he is proud of his Genoese exploit; as the Tory historian ALISON's new and last volume, just out, recounts the Genoese affair as of European importance, actually printing the AVEZZANA sarcasm "at his lordship's request."

GALLENGA GOES TO ITALY.

It is pleasing to see Italians of all classes, and from all parts of the world, joining with their best efforts in the work of their national emancipation. Mr. A. GALLENGA, long a resident in Great Britain, and known as the author of a history of Piedmont, has just arrived from England, bringing to his country the welcome present of forty English rifles destined to arm some of the Garibaldi volunteers of the Garibaldi legion. The same gentleman had made equal efforts in forwarding the volunteer movement at Rome and in Tuscany.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SESIA.

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard gray granite, have not suffered materially from the fire of the Austrians, and a private dispatch received yesterday in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion. Palanza, opposite which the Austrians attempted to raise entrenchments, is the chief town of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on an elevated ridge to the north of that city and to the south of Casale, on the right bank of the Po. It is 144 yards above the level of the sea. It contains 9,000 inhabitants, is about 70 miles from Alessandria, and about the same distance from Turin. The town is of the shape of an irregular square, running from east to west. North side of the ridge is the bed of the Po, from which rise small hills covered with vineyards. The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valley of the Po, opposite Lomellina. Valenza has roads leading to Casale by Lozzavona, and to Alessandria towards Bozzolo. Valenza forms one of the three points of defence of the French strategical line. The two others are Casale and Alessandria.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION IN ITALY.

The Austrian base of operations in Italy, the strongest in the world, is the line of the Adige, which, even when unfortified, protected the immortal operations of General BONAPARTE, and ought to-day to be impregnable if its defenders are equal to their position. The Adige is the only affluent of the Po which can never be forded. At the point of its emergence from the gorges of the Tyrol stands the famous fortress of Verona, discovering over all the affluents on the left bank of the Po, and over the Po itself. Since 1850 this formidable fortress has been strengthened by new detached forts, the latest of which, on the heights of Santa Lucia, memorable for RADETZKY's first defensive battle in 1848, were last year constructed. The only passage of the Adige to the South at Legnano is also fortified. Before reaching the Adige the line of the Mincio must be forced in coming from the west. This is protected by two fortresses of the first rank, Peschiera and Mantua. On its right this position is supported by the mountains of the Tyrol, two passes are guarded by Russia and Rocca d'Anfo, and on its left by the Po, which can be easily made to inundate its banks and so protect the fortress of Ferrara. Broscello finally, with Piacenza and Pizzighettone protect both banks of the Po and the Adda. But the great security of Austria in Italy is the Tyrol. The whole Tyrol is now one vast *place d'armes*, from which it will not be easy to drive Austria out. On its northern declivity the Tyrol is protected by Salzburg-Kufstein and the pass of Lueg; on the Southern declivity by Borgo, Bister-Mauz, and Franzes-stein. In the rear of all lies Venice with her sea batteries and her citadel.

THE CAMP OF THE ZOUAVES.

It is, says a letter-writer, a little corner of a great picture of the war. The canvas city had that daylight regularity, that untainted order, that picturesque and stirring activity, in which one discovers at once excellent discipline and remarkable but delightful air of military gallantry. Two little tents, nearest tents assigned to petty officers; their neighbors, neat and not unsuggestive of so many marksmen, in which the engineers and commanders are sheltered; others again, wide and conical, where five soldiers lie asleep in a row; groups of Zouaves about a candle discussing in a low tone their campaigns in Africa; others adding spark smoking their pipes in silence; two or three lying on the ground, in corners, reading letters, and all never wandering home; their comrades humming the burden of a song, the burden growing fainter and they sink to sleep. Here and there with its tent a small light falls upon the hand of a Zouave writing hastily a final letter. No noise, profound order—each sensation in its place. As the shades we descended, converse and light gleaming among the tents. The cigar is taking its promenade; but one after another disappears; generally the first of the bivouac are extinguished; the males of the regiment quarrel with each other; the Zouaves brave their fastenings; near them the Arabian chargers of the officers plow the ground with their heads or snuff the air which no longer possesses the congenial warmth of the desert, and tossing their manes, rear and plunge as far as their tethers permit. Farther on, the strong and solid horses of the artillery are drawn up near the forges and field pieces. The sentinels pace to and fro in front of the line, with firm and steady step. The stacked rifles gleam in the starlight. Presently nothing breaks the silence but the occasional whinny of a horse.

THE SOUAVES PREFER THE BAYONET.

In the various encounters of ride practice across the Po, the range of the French bullet is now found in all its superiority, the foe's lead dropping short near the river. The Zouaves announce their indifference to this advantage, and prefer an affair à *la fourchette*, this being the new term for bayonet in their ranks.

THE SENTIMENT AND THE STOCK-MARKET.

A letter in the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the Genevese, says: "One fact will give an idea of the incomparable Africans' courage, with whom the Austrians crossed yatagan-blades. The commander-in-chief of the Government of Zouaves has been compelled to put in his report that the number of officers who had put in command of ships, but would do better by putting a man of straw." This man of sense was (having been *post-script*) made Postmaster General at Lord DERBY's first accession to office, and Lord HARDWICKE now holds the Privy Seal. It appears that he is proud of his Genoese exploit; as the Tory historian ALISON's new and last volume, just out, recounts the Genoese affair as of European importance, actually printing the AVEZZANA sarcasm "at his lordship's request."

GALLENGA GOES TO ITALY.

It is pleasing to see Italians of all classes, and from all parts of the world, joining with their best efforts in the work of their national emancipation. Mr. A. GALLENGA, long a resident in Great Britain, and known as the author of a history of Piedmont, has just arrived from England, bringing to his country the welcome present of forty English rifles destined to arm some of the Garibaldi volunteers of the Garibaldi legion. The same gentleman had made equal efforts in forwarding the volunteer movement at Rome and in Tuscany.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SESIA.

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard gray granite, have not suffered materially from the fire of the Austrians, and a private dispatch received yesterday in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion. Palanza, opposite which the Austrians attempted to raise entrenchments, is the chief town of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on an elevated ridge to the north of that city and to the south of Casale, on the right bank of the Po. It is 144 yards above the level of the sea. It contains 9,000 inhabitants, is about 70 miles from Alessandria, and about the same distance from Turin. The town is of the shape of an irregular square, running from east to west. North side of the ridge is the bed of the Po, from which rise small hills covered with vineyards. The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valley of the Po, opposite Lomellina. Valenza has roads leading to Casale by Lozzavona, and to Alessandria towards Bozzolo. Valenza forms one of the three points of defence of the French strategical line. The two others are Casale and Alessandria.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION IN ITALY.

The Austrian base of operations in Italy, the strongest in the world, is the line of the Adige, which, even when unfortified, protected the immortal operations of General BONAPARTE, and ought to-day to be impregnable if its defenders are equal to their position. The Adige is the only affluent of the Po which can never be forded. At the point of its emergence from the gorges of the Tyrol stands the famous fortress of Verona, discovering over all the affluents on the left bank of the Po, and over the Po itself. Since 1850 this formidable fortress has been strengthened by new detached forts, the latest of which, on the heights of Santa Lucia, memorable for RADETZKY's first defensive battle in 1848, were last year constructed. The only passage of the Adige to the South at Legnano is also fortified. Before reaching the Adige the line of the Mincio must be forced in coming from the west. This is protected by two fortresses of the first rank, Peschiera and Mantua. On its right this position is supported by the mountains of the Tyrol, two passes are guarded by Russia and Rocca d'Anfo, and on its left by the Po, which can be easily made to inundate its banks and so protect the fortress of Ferrara. Broscello finally, with Piacenza and Pizzighettone protect both banks of the Po and the Adda. But the great security of Austria in Italy is the Tyrol. The whole Tyrol is now one vast *place d'armes*, from which it will not be easy to drive Austria out. On its northern declivity the Tyrol is protected by Salzburg-Kufstein and the pass of Lueg; on the Southern declivity by Borgo, Bister-Mauz, and Franzes-stein. In the rear of all lies Venice with her sea batteries and her citadel.

THE CAMP OF THE ZOUAVES.

It is, says a letter-writer, a little corner of a great picture of the war. The canvas city had that daylight regularity, that untainted order, that picturesque and stirring activity, in which one discovers at once excellent discipline and remarkable but delightful air of military gallantry. Two little tents, nearest tents assigned to petty officers; their neighbors, neat and not unsuggestive of so many marksmen, in which the engineers and commanders are sheltered; others again, wide and conical, where five soldiers lie asleep in a row; groups of Zouaves about a candle discussing in a low tone their campaigns in Africa; others adding spark smoking their pipes in silence; two or three lying on the ground, in corners, reading letters, and all never wandering home; their comrades humming the burden of a song, the burden growing fainter and they sink to sleep. Here and there with its tent a small light falls upon the hand of a Zouave writing hastily a final letter. No noise, profound order—each sensation in its place. As the shades we descended, converse and light gleaming among the tents. The cigar is taking its promenade; but one after another disappears; generally the first of the bivouac are extinguished; the males of the regiment quarrel with each other; the Zouaves brave their fastenings; near them the Arabian chargers of the officers plow the ground with their heads or snuff the air which no longer possesses the congenial warmth of the desert, and tossing their manes, rear and plunge as far as their tethers permit. Farther on, the strong and solid horses of the artillery are drawn up near the forges and field pieces. The sentinels pace to and fro in front of the line, with firm and steady step. The stacked rifles gleam in the starlight. Presently nothing breaks the silence but the occasional whinny of a horse.

THE Z

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

THIS NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Saturday) is published every Tuesday and Friday. Price Two Cents each. Subscription Price Two Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES (Wednesday) Two Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars. Single copies to be had at the Office, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly) and WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to Clubs, Postage Paid, at the following rates:

Semi-Weekly, 1 copy, one year, $2 00
" " 3 copies, " 5 00
" " 5 copies, " 8 00
" " 10 copies, " 15 00
" " 20 copies, " 30 00

Weekly, 1 copy, one year, $1 00
" 3 copies, " 2 50
" 5 copies, " 4 00
" 10 copies, " 7 00
" 20 copies, " 14 00

Any person sending a Club of twenty copies will receive an extra copy.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—LA TRAVIATA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Comic Ballet.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Corner 13th Street.

CASTLE GARDEN—Concert—Jenny Lind.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Concerts—Negro Melodies—Burlesque—Dancing.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Corner 14th Street.

MECHANICS' HALL—Concert—Miss Adelaide Phillips.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Gay Negroisms—Burlesque, Opera, Dancing, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Corner 4th—7th Floor Lofty.

SANFORD'S THEATRE—Opera and Ballet.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Negro Minstrelsy—Dancing—Burlesque, &c.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence to-day, will close at the New-York Post-office at noonday, June 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

JOHN BRADLEY, residing at No. 3 Harper's court, Brooklyn, was so badly beaten by two men while at a store on Monday night, that he has to remain inside since, and it is supposed that he cannot recover. Warrants were issued yesterday for the parties suspected of having inflicted the injuries.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,000 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs continued very dull, and prices steadily favored buyers. Freighting and Groceries attracted less attention. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request, the latter at firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important change.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening to keep all roads on the Island in repair for any number of years, for $25,000 per annum; and Messrs. Tenny & Brown a proposition to clean the streets for five years, for $325,000 per annum. Other communications were received from Cape Mason, Brooklyn, Suffolk County, and referred. Adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but only seven members present. The President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

A colored boy named LEWIS HENRIQUE, 7 years old, was picked up from a small scow in Long Island Sound, about four miles from Hell-Gate, on Thursday afternoon, by Capt. AXOM KELLY, of the schooner *Thomas H. Seymour*, and brought to Brooklyn yesterday. When discovered the wind was out-fought in the field. But of this allied superiority, what fruit are we to expect? A great battle in the Lombard plains, giving Milan to the conqueror, would predictionsly entrance Europe. Austria has spared certain military road which runs by the Stelvio pass from Bormio to Meran, in the Tyrol, to enable her troops to march from Lombardy to the Tyrol, in case of a war with Prussia. This road is 8,000 feet, and is elevated in this respect only by some of the Swiss passes. The Stelvio is the one safest pathway of Austria into the Tyrol. The new road by the Mount Tonal, the Stelvio pass between the Mincio and the Tonale. The Tonal-road is not yet far enough advanced to answer the purposes of a military movement, although it was used by Napoleon I. in December, 1800, to turn the Austrian line on the Mincio, and was stormed by the Italians in the war of 1848. Bormio is the strongpoint of the Stelvio pass, and Bormio is a purely Italian town. The road empties upon the Lake of Como, and if the rising of the Valtelline will, in all probability, stationary in the insurrection aroused by Garibaldi in the letters with the free transmission of troops from Germany into Italy west of the line of the Adige. Austria will, therefore, be forced to the Tyrol, to which alone the Austrian army can safely look for its means to well defend the Adige. But the Austrian army is not natural fortress, in which the Tyrolese are the only alternative, to law or physic. He has no lack or capacity for either to defend, and the consequence is that he drags out a lounging existence in some country village. He time about equally divided between the Hard and the Soft occupations, as could be intelligent account of himself were. The boy was so much entertained that he could give no intelligent account of himself until yesterday, when he stated that he was forced to work for two colored women in Williamsburgh, who kept him out-generalled in the campaign, as well as

and the thanks of the Society were returned for the able manner in which he had discussed the subject, and a copy of his address requested to be deposited in the archives of the Society. E. H. McCREDY, Esq., supporting the resolution to this effect.

General Marion said that he formerly lived in Nineteenth-street, near Broadway, and there the ground had been been so graded off as to bring the whole level near that of the springs in consequence of which with difficulty that the foundation of the house could be laid, and his family were afflicted with fever and ague.

Dr. HARRIS desired that Mr. VIELE should be requested to continue his investigations.

Dr. HALLIDAY said that it was a mistaken idea that low ground alone required draining. High land wanted it as well. Not only should these streams be accommodated, but there is a vast amount of drainage water which must be carried off.

General WARNER said that a row of houses were now going up in one of the most fashionable parts of the town, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which were built on piles. These houses were in the midst of disease and death, yet they would cost from $25,000 to $31,000 each.

Mr. C. H. HASWIN and others cited like instances, and after a rambling debate the Association adjourned.

THE FROSTS.

Further Particulars of Damage to Crops—News from all Quarters.

The particulars of the damage sustained by the growing crops from the heavy frosts of last week, come from all quarters. We give the leading items culled from our exchanges:

AT THE WEST.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, June 7, says:

"Fruit and green vegetables, as well as potatoes and other root crops are seriously injured, and in many places the corn crop is entirely killed. Some damage to wheat, to what extent is not yet known. It is thought by good judges here that the Spring wheat is not far enough out to be much damaged; but late Winter wheat must have sustained a considerable injury. The Winter wheat in bloom must be more or less injured."

The Rockford (Ill.) *News* continues over a column of items with regard to the damage to the crops. Its summary of the loss is as follows: Corn, injured to one-fourth of a crop; potatoes, one-fifth; tomatoes, entirely ruined; beans, three-fourth destroyed; cucumbers, half destroyed; plums, entirely destroyed; cherries, not much injured, currants, one third destroyed; grapes, nine-tenths destroyed.

We have not yet heard of the extent of the damage along the Illinois River; but it is expected that it will be serious.

A letter from Henry County, Ill., dated June 4, has the following:

"We had here, this morning, what I never saw before, a severe white frost in June. At 4 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at the freezing point, and remained there until sunrise—an event, it appears to me, worth putting on record. I at once commenced the application of cold water to everything in our garden of a tender nature, and hope to save them, but where this has not been done all must be cut off. The effect of frost on wheat, oats, &c., will not be injurious, but corn will be somewhat retarded in its growth. In regard to wheat, I adhere to what I said last week, where one place looks well at least one looks badly; and since I wrote you, the old pest, the Hessian fly, has made its appearance in this quarter, as I am informed, for the first time."

There were heavy frosts in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., Friday and Saturday nights, but the damage to crops is considered slight.

Spring's mill pond in Euclid, Ohio, had a coat of ice so thick as to stand a two hour's sun. There the phenomenon was presented of the greatest damage being done in localities most exposed to the wind.

Of the prospect in Ohio, the Columbus *Statesman* says: "The heavy and unprecedented frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning, produced a consternation among farmers and gardeners. All sorts of vegetation received a serious drawback by this most unseasonable and unexpected 'cold snap,' and it is estimated that the loss to this State will amount to millions. Early Wheat, however, is not injured. We are informed by an old farmer that it is yet too soon to tell whether Wheat is fatally injured, but that in a few days the effect, if the grain is affected, will be visible. Corn is injured, and so is late Wheat, Potatoes and many other staple articles. The alarm, however, may prove premature in a great degree."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, June 7, is more hopeful:

"To-day puts quite a new face on the crop prospects. The frost, though bad, was not quite so disastrous as reported at first. The gardeners on the market this morning, generally coincided in the opinion that although grapes and some other vegetables were nearly ruined, yet there was plenty left. They claim if the wheat is not killed, the country will have a much more than usual abundance. If will take some weeks to learn the extent of damage to wheat. The Winter wheat in Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is out of the way of the frost, and it is believed the Spring wheat of the northern portions is not far enough advanced to be injured. We learn that the damage to the corn and potatoes on the St. Clair road is not so extensive as was first anticipated. They will be a little later, but will not need replanting. Wheat is supposed to be uninjured. Grape vines have suffered very severely, in some places destroying them entirely. Apples and other fruits are apparently uninjured."

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The reports from the South and Southwest are not pleasant. The wheat crop, where not cut by the frost, is suffering from rust. In Tennessee, above Murfreesboro, the wheat has been considerably damaged by the rust. The Athens (Tenn.) *Post* says: "We are satisfied, from observation that the wheat crop of this section will not be above a half one, if it reaches that point. On some of the very best lands it will not average more than five or six bushels to the acre, and on many of the thin her lands, from present indications, it will hardly pay for harvesting—having been first damaged by the fly and subsequently by the frosts."

The prospects for making a crop in the Mississippi Bottom are anything else than favorable. A failure to make two crops in succession will ruin many planters.

The *Central Alabamian* says that the harvest has commenced in good earnest in its section, and though the wheat has been somewhat injured by the rust, thinks an average crop will be made.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, June 6, says:

"We think people are reviving from the blow of Saturday night. We rode into the country a few miles yesterday afternoon, to see for ourselves. Many fields of potatoes are cut down and early corn has suffered badly; but, thank Providence, there is yet time enough for crops of both these to mature, if the present crop does not revive. There was nothing killed of all day but the crops, the crops. We have news from Westmoreland, Indiana, Butler, Washington, Armstrong, Beaver and all parts of Allegheny. To each and all no entirely exceptional injury to the wheat. Rumors of damage are abundant. It is not possible to tell at once, but our opinion is that the wheat has escaped unscathed, or if injured, to no great extent.

Nevertheless flour advanced fifty to seventy-five cents yesterday in our market. We think there is no ground for this. It must be temporary. It is the result of a panic. The wheat is not damaged to an extent to justify any such movement."

The following is from the Cleveland *Herald*, June 8:

"We fancy the destruction by the frost of Saturday-Sunday night, has been over-estimated, although it is true an immense amount of damage was done. Labor lost is a great item in this damage, for of most that was destroyed replanting will supply. Fruit, however, has been sadly thinned, and the loss of fruit is a greater calamity than we are apt to appreciate, as it is too much considered a mere luxury, whereas the health of the country is most intimately connected with the fruit crop.

The mail agent from Millersburgh to Hudson represents the wheat upon the line between these two points to be almost wholly destroyed. He himself had a large field in the vicinity of Millersburgh, Holmes County, which was promising, but is now worthless.

The conductor upon the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati train, between the same points, says very few of any fields are uninjured, and most of them destroyed. The Mediterranean wheat, contrary to the first impression, is almost totally destroyed. All that is saved is of the other varieties, and much of that is injured.

Much of the injury not discernible on Monday, became visible under the hot sun of Tuesday, the heads and upper straw bleaching, (not "turning black,") so that the heads, though empty, look almost ripe for the harvest.

An intelligent observer in Summit County, acquainted with most things, says: 'We shall certainly have some wheat, but the proportion to the premises will be much less than half.' Since noon yesterday the extent of the injury has become much more apparent, and is much greater than even, in our fears, we anticipated.

A gentleman who rode from Canton to Akron by carriage, yesterday afternoon, (through a fine wheat country,) thinks that less than one-half the fields gave any show of serious injury.

In the neighborhood of Clinton (in the south-western extremity of Summit County) one intelligent farmer thinks the damage greatly overrated—that many of the fields will yield a decent crop.

At Doylestown, Wayne County, a farmer who has a large field, reports it nearly uninjured.

At best, from the conflicting reports, the damage through the section referred to is very great; and it is quite evident that careful observers were deceived by the appearance of fields on Monday. In many places fields stood though Monday, stately and green, are beginning to show signs of blight. Apprehensions, even on the part of those who insist they are no 'croakers,' are serious that the wheat crop in the section referred to is almost wholly gone up.

Still, it is well to bear in mind that in panics of this sort the fear very commonly exaggerates the evil.

The Detroit *Tribune* has news that the frost swept the crops and the fruit at and near Port Huron; even oak and locust foliage was killed and ice made in cisterns. The *Tribune* hears of no damage to wheat.

The Sandusky *Register* learns that apples, pears and cherries are not hurt.

The Toledo *Blade*, of the 7th, says that farmers report great injury to corn, potatoes and gardens, with some damage to grapes and wheat, but orchards have generally escaped.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of 7th says, as far as heard from in Indiana neither wheat nor corn are injured, but it is *expecting* bad news.

The Springfield (O.) *Journal* of the 6th says tender plants are cut to the ground; wheat probably escaped.

The Dayton *Gazette* of the 7th says grapes are mostly destroyed, corn and potatoes seriously cut and wheat injured.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 6th says wheat is not hurt therabouts; neither corn nor potatoes are badly hurt.

The Chicago *Press*, of the 7th, says that from Rockford, Ill., they hear that crops are partially destroyed; one injury heard from on the Illinois River; in Henry County frost did not hurt wheat, but Hessian fly is ruining fields of it which are again being plowed up.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of the 8th, says that near the Ohio River the frost was light, back of the river bottoms vegetation was badly cut, late wheat being somewhat injured; early wheat safe; fruit destroyed.

A letter from a very reliable merchant of Chillicothe to a firm in this city, says that the corn and potatoes are entirely cut off by the frost, and that great injury is feared to the wheat crop.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says the wheat is not injured as much as was at first supposed, and the prospect is there will be a fair crop.

The Elyria *Democrat* says corn and garden plants are cut down; fears are entertained for the wheat, and fruit suffered but little."

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says:

"We took a ride of some six or eight miles through the country yesterday, and from a cursory examination of the crops as we passed along, believe them to be very seriously injured. The potatoes which came under our notice were wilted and blackened in every instance, to an alarming extent. This crop is badly damaged, and what makes it worse, it is scarcely possible that it can recover to any great extent now from the injury it has received. The corn has disappeared altogether, and the same may almost be said of the tomatoes, of which nothing remains but a few blackened and fast-decaying stalks. The wheat we believe to be but slightly injured. Of several fields which we examined, there were but two or three which exhibited anything like serious damage. A gentleman, however, whom we met during our trip, and who had been through the country during the day, showed us several stalks, taken from fields near Turtle Creek, every one of which bore unmistakable evidence of the severity of the frost in that district. If these were a fair sample of the condition of the wheat crop out there, it must be in a deplorable state. As some of such ears as were shown us would not yield a bushel of grain, and, save for fodder, such a crop would not repay the cutting. The rye seems to have suffered no injury. Besides being a hardy grain, it had advanced so far that the frost had but little if any effect on it. The oat crop was browned a little, but not to an extent to affect it seriously. The rain this morning came just at the proper time, and will make it all right again. Of the fruit crop the grapes seem to have suffered most. In those districts through which we passed, we found them irreparably damaged, the leaves being crisped and burned, and the young fruit in an advanced state of decay. Peaches, too, are for the most part a failure. In many instances the whole crop has been destroyed, even in the most favored localities. It exhibits unmistakable evidence of the ordeal to which it was subjected. The cherries we do not think as bad as reported. At least they look well on the trees yet, and do not appear to have suffered any very serious damage. The other varieties of fruit we did not examine, nor did we hear to what extent, if any, they were injured. Our observations are confined to the country around East Liberty, and between that village and the city. The crops in this district were very fine and luxuriant before the frost, and if is really pitiable to see the plight to which the visitation has reduced them."

The Recent Destructive Freshet on the Upper Mississippi.

St. Paul papers contain reports of the disastrous freshet on the Upper Mississippi. On June 4, by the rapid rise of the waters during the previous three days, St. Paul and other towns and the country along the Mississippi, above and below St. Paul, suffered seriously. The flats along the river at St. Paul are completely covered with water, and much damage has been done to property in warehouses along the levee. On the west side of the river, opposite St. Paul, the people have abandoned their dwellings, on account of the high rising of the water and the general inundation. Brooklyn, a thriving village opposite lower St. Paul, is entirely submerged, and has been abandoned. It is feared that the new levee, in process of construction, and upon which the city has bestowed a year's expense and labor, will be entirely destroyed. At St. Anthony, the damage to and loss of property is immense. Hundreds of thousands of logs, belonging to saw-mills along the river, have been swept down, and the mills themselves have been greatly damaged. And what is worse than all, the costly bridges at that point have either been swept away or greatly impaired. The St. Anthony Water Power Company loss five or six million feet of logs, and PORTEOUS, BASS & Co., some 400,000 feet. The shingle mills of LOVEJOY & BROTHERS and CHARLES KING, have been swept away. The "upper bridge" across from St. Anthony, which was built at an expense of $30,000, has been swept away. The lower bridge, spanning the Mississippi at that point, which cost $60,000, was greatly damaged, and in danger of being carried away; so, also, with respect to the suspension bridge at that place. The logs coming down with such great force, and striking the bridges, soon did the work.

From various quarters all along the Upper Mississippi we learn that nearly all the bridges across the streams have been swept away. Booms have been broken, and the loss in lumber, much of which will be washed out over the flats and lost, will amount to many thousand dollars.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 9.

Minnesota papers contain further details of the recent flood. The damage done appears to be far greater than at first stated. The levee at St. Paul's is entirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood combined were terribly destructive. In the former place, property of the value of several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. The St. Anthony Water Company lost five millions of logs, valued at $40,000. The boom at Coon Creek containing ten millions of logs, is momentarily expected to give way. Logs to the value of $130,000 went over the Falls during the three days previously. The river is twenty-one feet above low-water mark, being within a foot and a half of its height at the time of the great flood of 1850. The storms of the last week in that section of the country are described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

OBITUARY.

MR. WALTER HUNT, a well-known inventor, died at his residence in this City on Wednesday, June 8, at the age of 63. Mr. HUNT was busily engaged for more than forty years in the prosecution of mechanical experiments. A number of valuable inventions were first introduced by him to the notice of the public. Among them were a machine for cutting brads by a single operation; a nail-machine; a flax-spinning apparatus; a contrivance for making paper boxes from the pulp by one operation, and sundry improvements in fire-arms. It is also claimed that he was the original inventor of the sewing-machine. Mr. HUNT expended large amounts in conducting his experiments, and so crippled his pecuniary resources, He died in comparative poverty.

PERSONAL.

The *Southern Baptist* cannot give up its censures of the Rev. Mr. Tustin for his secession from the Baptist Church to the Episcopal communion. The last number of that paper says: "We do not quarrel with him for having become an Episcopalian. We reproach no man for changing his ecclesiastical relations, if his convictions constrain this step. But a man, particularly a minister, more particularly an author, who has written again and again in defence of certain principles, ought so to change as at least to satisfy his personal friends as to his conduct. This Mr. Tustin has *not done*."

Jones, the sculptor, has produced a design for the proposed Perry monument at Put-in Bay, the main features of which are as follows: The base is about thirty feet square, from which rises a square block, having the entrance to the column, and supporting a panel on which will be cut in bas relief that event in the history of Perry when he quitted the dismantled *Lawrence*.

Mr. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, being about to visit Europe, has ordered half a dozen Mount Vernon canes for presentation to friends in Europe. By direction they are to be mounted in a plain, substantial manner. The Knights Templars, recently on a visit to Richmond, have also sent an order for one of these canes for each member.

The Hon. Wm. Dennison, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a native of Cincinnati, and 44 years old. His political antecedents are Whig. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention, and has since acted with the Republican Party.

Mr. Stephen Massett ("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville") has returned to the City after a successful tour through the South and West. He proposes to resume his monologue entertainments here.

It is officially stated that Mr. Weston, of Maine, is to be paid 15 per cent. of the money received by that State for its claim upon the General Government.

Sir George Bonham, late Governor of Hong Kong, is in Boston, and visited the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes on Tuesday.

The Hon. A. C. Dodge, late United States Minister to Spain, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sense from the South.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 30.

WANTED, CAPACITY IN THE SOUTH.—One effect of the want of proper attention to domestic industry in the South is the want of capacity, which might be turned to profitable account. This is a very heavy drawback to her prosperity. The results are everywhere seen and felt, but the cause, we fear, is almost lost sight of. The evil pervades, to a great extent, the entire South. It is due to the prevalence of a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor, and a wrong direction which affairs in consequence took years ago, and in which they still continue, though, happily, there are indications of a return to more enlightened and philosophic views, and to a policy more in accordance with those principles of sound political economy from which a community departs at its peril. There is a great variety of mental capacities and tastes observable in every state of society. The design of this evidently was to provide for the different wants of man as a social being. This diversity of tastes and of talents is, therefore, a great primal law, which God has embedded deep in the nature of man for a great and wise purpose, and to ignore it is to ignore an irreversible decree of Omnipotence. We know very well that commerce comes in to remedy largely a departure from the observance of this great law, which, hence, becomes a wise provision to avoid the evils that might otherwise arise from such departure where this to some degree cannot be avoided, as is sometimes the case. But that it is a law, general in its extent, is manifest from the fact that in such communities as are apparently or even really, abut up to a single pursuit by nature herself, this variety of inclination and capacity is still found, though it may be less distinct than in countries more favorably circumstanced. Hence, in regions better adapted to agriculture than manufactures or the mechanic arts, there will still be found persons who have no taste for pastoral life.

They prefer the music of machinery to the warblings of forest choristers. They worship more decently the triumphs of human genius in the skill displayed in producing artificial results, than the "sloed-clapped palaces and gorgeous towers" erected by the hand of the Great Architect. In a word, they prefer the hammer, the chisel, the loom, the pencil or the scalpel to the plow, the spade and the pruning hook. If they are shut up to that for which they have no inclination or, they are listless and indolent, and as a consequence of this they are ready, or they soon become so, for almost anything that will relieve them from the ennui which is so oppressive to them.

Now in the South we have no excuse whatever for ignoring this great law of an inherent variety of talent and taste in the moral and intellectual constitution of man. We have almost every variety of soil and climate. We have, or may have, almost all kinds of natural productions, water power, mines, and in a word the elements of nearly every kind of industry. What do they avail us? Is not our industry confined chiefly to the culture of two or three agricultural productions? For what was all this profusion of elemental riches given us, if not to be developed by industry, by the skillful labor of cunning hands wisely and systematically employed? Variety of elements indicates clearly enough to him that can read the design, the necessity of variety of pursuit in order that there may be no waste of capacity. And this, we take it, is precisely the point where the shoe pinches in the South. It is just here that we need reform, that we need a healthful departure from the old track which we have been pursuing with never a thought, apparently, that it is not the right one for us to travel.

* * * * * * *

We are drawing no fancy sketch, but one that is true to the life. Whoever is familiar with the South must, we think, recognize the original of our picture. We wish it distinctly understood, that we are casting no reflections upon the callings of medical or law students. In the case we have supposed, it is the misfortune of the young man rather than his fault that he is no use to himself or anybody else. His ambition to be somebody and to do something was commendable, and it took a wrong direction only because there was no opportunity for giving it a right direction. It by no means follows that because a man has not the capacity to fit him for a physician or an advocate, that he is therefore without talents. Fuzzon or Mount as a doctor or lawyer, or preacher, would have been, we doubt not, a dead failure.

We observed in the beginning of this article that the evil we are commenting upon is due, in a great part if not chiefly, to a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor. The young man thinks that to be a mechanic, though not in any sense disreputable, is, after all, not quite so "respectable" as to enter a "learned profession;" and this false and ridiculous notion causes many inferior minds to adopt these professions, as the weaker minds are the first to yield to false notions of pride, or to the prevailing prejudice. Contempt of them frequently denotes genuine talents, boldness and originality. Hence we find mechanics in the South very often exhibiting the first order of ability.

The foolish notion in regard to the social *status* which industrial artistic pursuits give their votaries in the South, ought to be everywhere scouted, as depressing in its effects, and incalculably disastrous to her best interests. The North has encouraged a different spirit. She varies her industry so as to give free scope and employment to every class of talent, and nothing is therefore wasted. She supplies us with what we might supply ourselves; which we receive, pay largely for, and ridicule her as a community of "clock peddlers" and nick-nack makers, while she all the while is laughing at our stupidity, and exhausting, beggarly policy of paying and abusing her at the same time.

It is about time for us to charge all this. If we would become independent, in any sense worthy of anybody but an idiot's regard, we must vary our industry, so as to develop our natural riches, and so as to prevent any waste of capacity among us. This will give us true independence, and before it Northern "aggressions," however grave or numerous soever they may be, will vanish as the hosts of Sennacherib did before the destroying angel. Depend upon it, this is the only war-club competent to beat back the said "aggressions." Make a large community rich in intelligence and in moral and material wealth, and it will be strong, abundantly able to take care of itself, and to repel any assaults from what quarter soever they may come.

The Trustees of the New-England Female Medical College have completed negotiations with the City Government of Boston for the purchase of the Hospital estate on Spring street, at the price of $50,000. The land consists of a square of over 40,000 feet, lying between Springfield and Worcester streets, fronting on both, and in one of the finest sections of the city. By a vote of the Trustees the grounds about the building have been named College square.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 169 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice.
G. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 212 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all the lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late hour to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Maravilla. **Maravilla.** **Maravilla.**
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Attractively Elegant Carpets,
At extraordinary low prices,
Crossley's superior Medallions,
Royal Velvet, 6s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
All-wool Ingrains, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloth, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Matting, mats, rugs, piano and table covers.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD.
You can make turbid water clear as crystal,
By passing it through the
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Price $3.
Office Diaphragm Filter at McKENZIE & O'HARA'S, Plumbers, No. 238 4th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Genin's Summer Hats—100 Styles.
French Felts, Panamas, Leghorns,
Dunstables, Diamond Braids, Rio Straws,
Pearl Straws, and China Pearl, with a
Variety of other seasonable and elegant fabrics,
to suit all ages and complexions.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 26th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings.
J. L. JACKSON.

Harry's Tricophorous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. H. James Discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the receipt, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

The Baby's Shuttle Sewing Machines.
PRICE $65, $85, $95.
363, 365,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 495 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones when you do travel. Go to CANTRELL'S, then, ladies, No. 511 Broadway. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for girls, boys, ladies—and all of each variety at make, at really the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANTRELL'S.

Fine Jewelry.—Imported patterns in Etruscan, comprising Bracelets, brooches, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Chains Chatelaine, Lockets, seals, Rings, Sleeve Buttons Studs, Thimbles, &c., just opened at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 521 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 258 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BACHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendance.

Ladies, those Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 12s., are now all the rage. These Slippers, Tyes, Toilet Bijoux at 6s. and 7s per pair, and misses', boys', and children's Boots and Shoes draw crowds of customers.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The "Rings Truss" is applied with the happiest results. It is elegant as a watch, and will last a life-time. The FEMORAL TRUSS and the VARICOCELE TRUSS also give universal satisfaction to those using them. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines are adapted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

The Cutaneolial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 289 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 00 by mail or express.

Silk Sun Umbrellas—Paragon frames, (green, brown and black,) for ladies and gentlemen, at Nos. 47 and 49 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Summer Hats.—All the latest styles and qualities, unsurpassed in any. Rich and beautiful straw goods for misses and children. First recommended by
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 251 Canal-st.

White Has Done it Again.—Captivated the City with his
SPRING CASSIMERE HATS.
Go and join the crowd at No. 216 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Crisanders's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Pronts, Hair Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

MARRIED.

LIPS—INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James C. Egbert, WALDEN LIPS to MELISSA, eldest daughter of Henry B. Ingersoll, Esq.

DAVIES—BROOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, J. MANSFIELD DAVIES to MARTHA M., daughter of Alfred Brookes, Esq.

CROSS—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, the Rev. Jno. A. CROSS to MRS. FRANCES EMELINE WOOD, all of that City.

BUSH—FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 9, in the Presbyterian Church, South 2d-st., corner of 5th st, by the Rev. J. D. Wells, WM. M. BUSH and EUPHEMIA, daughter of James Faulkner, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MELVAIN—BONNELL.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. P. D. Van Cleefe, ROBERT C. MELVAIN to AMINTA L., daughter of J. A. Bonnell, Esq.

HANHAN—DUNMER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Biddle, Mr. JOHN HANHAN to Miss FRANCES R. DUMMER, daughter of P. C. Dummer, Esq., all of that City.

STEWART—TALLMAN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Joseph Cory, the Rev. A. B. STEWART, of Fort Washington, Wis., to Miss ANNA W. TALLMAN, of the former place.

ARNAUD—BOUCHAUD.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, May 19, VICTOR ARNAUD to ESTELLE NATHALIE BOUCHAUD, daughter of the late Joseph Bouchaud, of this City.

DIED.

BOYD—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 8, JOHN T. BOYD, Sr., eldest son of the late *Dr.* Thomas Boyd, aged 63 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 69 West 31st., without further invitation.

DAVIES—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 251 Bleecker-st., the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, aged 38 years, 2 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central M. E. Church, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

BURROWES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BURROWES, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., in the 46th year of his age.
Anselemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 9, CLINTON COLTON.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 89 State-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, June 9, after a severe illness Mrs. JANE S. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Abraham Lockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Philip B. Lockwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Old Mill Green, Bridgeport, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. N. B.—Trains leave New-York at 6 A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Bridgeport Depôt to convey friends to the house.

TIERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 8 of a short but severe illness, DANIEL TIERS, in the 63d year of his age.
His friends, and those of his sons, JAMES M. and WILLIAM D. TIERS, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Baxter-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CONSUMPTION—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.
WINCHESTER'S
GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
The Specific Remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, NERVOUS DISEASES, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.
Read the Testimony:
From H. P. De Wees, M. D., New-York.
We now see the *rationale* of the employment of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, recommended by Dr Churchill in the treatment of Consumption—THEY NOT ONLY ACT AS ABSORBENTS, BUT REPAIR OR RETARD THE WASTE OF TISSUE.
From W. F. Clark, M. D., Lowell, Ohio.
Your preparation has not failed to benefit *in a single instance in which I have used it.*
From Ezra Clark, M. D., Kirkland, N. Y.
Your medicine we think invaluable, and cheerfully recommend it.
From H. Whyatt, Almond, N. Y.
I am convinced that it will cure me. *I have been improving ever since I commenced taking it.*
From W. H. Studley, M. D., Rochester, Ill.
I learned that a druggist in Springfield had some of your preparation, and immediately procured it, to use in two cases in which I had been using Parrish's. It is but just to say that a *marked improvement was the immediate result.* I have one case of tuberculosis in the second stage, and, to use the patient's own expression, he is "coming out all right," under a THE DATS' TREATMENT with your medicines. I learn of another in Springfield, an old case of some six years, who has been under many physicians, and among the rest, Dr. Green, of probang notoriety. *He has used the Hypophosphites,* AND PRONOUNCES HIMSELF A WELL MAN.
This is the only reliable and pure preparation of Dr. Churchill's Remedy. Price, $3; three for $5. Sold retail at Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and wholesale and retail at the sole General Dépôt in the United States (where circulars may be obtained) by J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs.)

"PATHAWAY!!!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
FOR JUNE 25, 1859.
(which will be ready at all the news-rooms and bookstores this week, and not this week either, Mink says, but next week,)
Will contain the opening chapters of Dr. J. R. Robinson's new story, entitled
PATHAWAY;
OR, THE
MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS!
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
For the exclusive right to the eminent services of
DR. J. H. ROBINSON,
The Publishers of the MERCURY pay a larger sum of money than any other American romancer has ever yet received from the Newspaper Press, and they take pride in announcing their determination to continue to excel in every department, as long as HONORABLE COMPETITION will secure first rate talent.

NEW BOOKS.
ALFORD'S GREEK TESTAMENT.
HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 330 Pearl-st., (Franklin-Square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE
GREEK TESTAMENT;
WITH A CRITICALLY REVISED TEXT; A DIGEST OF VARIOUS READINGS; MARGINAL REFERENCES TO VERBAL AND IDIOMATIC USAGE; PROLEGOMENA; AND A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY.
BY HENRY ALFORD, D. D.,
Minister of Quebec Ch

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—THE WOODHAVEN Railroad, advertised for June 9, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, was withdrawn.

Good Building Lots can be had, at private sale, from one to five per lot, (the best in the market for the money.) apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 16 Spruce-st., N. Y., 2d door, back room.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 4 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—BEADE-STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company's trustees, the valuable lot No. 63 Beade-st., north side, 100 feet 8 inches west of Mercer-st., will be sold at auction by order of the trustees of Beade-st.; when, to make these premises more desirable, it is proposed to make them first-class for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. BURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH Premium West of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 45th-st.; house made, superior, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 36 Pearl-st., or at No. 61 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 54 West 45th-st.; house, 20x62; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 36 Pearl-st.; or R. A. KIDDER, No. 61 West 45th-st. Price, $9,000.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, having rear loan with buildings thereon, etc., on 24th-st., Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Old-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 51st-st., 75 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the improvement can remain on mortgage. Also, lot south-east corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located on 51st-av., corner of 105th-st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—A well assorted lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Some cash required.

BERGER & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau, and 12 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 636 Broadway. The front lot is 50x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hallway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Weatherby's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 636 Broadway, or to JOHN HAWLOK, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with all the modern conveniences being added. A view of the house will be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. YARER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water on the fourth; well lighted and dry. Rent low. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 61 East 24th-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & E. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment house near Canal-st., well located for a boarding-house; will be rented low; also, a small house in 19th-st., with gas fixtures and in good order; rent $400. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st., corner Baxter.

TO LET.—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND Lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLECK, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 126th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 24-av., corner 126th-st., coal office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 125 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 240 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 689 BROADWAY, FIRST door below Bond-st., suitable for a large room over it, about 40 feet square, suitable for billiard room, ladies' hair-dressing, millinery, and other artists.

J. C. DELAPLAINE, No. 275 5th-av. E

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 128 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging-house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business; will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF the third of the large house, the only occupants of which are a clergyman and wife, will be rented cheap to a small family. All the usual improvements. Apply at No. 247 West 34th-st.

TO LET.—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 29 West 20th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SEAMAN, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET.—BASEMENT ON BROADWAY.—100 feet deep, with commodious and dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. Inquire on the premises, No. 788 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSton-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—APPLY IN THE office of COURTELLOU'S type foundry, 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE.—FOR CASH ONLY.—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway. If first class of best kind, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, 25 No. 2 Bookman-st., corner of Mercer.

FEED AND FLOURING MILLS TO LET or sell.—At only the expense of steam power. Mills kept in order free of expense, and no rent to pay. Inquire at No. 45 Gold-st. J. BENNET.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Other rooms let to suit. Also, parlors which could be furnished. Apply at the Steward's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 187 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN MELVE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn, &c., located in New-Jersey, about 18 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat; the land is well fenced, and the place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. R. ALLEN, No. 195 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen, Mass., &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY, 25 feet house, with modern improvement, between 20th and 24th sts., and 6th and 8th avs., for which from $15,000 to $20,000 will be paid. Address stating price and location A. G. B., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIBBS', No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS 1 inch, 7 years old, sound and kind under the saddle or in single or double harness; can trot his mile in three minutes. Will be sold cheap, the owner having no use for him. Call at KELLY'S livery stable, No. 24 West 30th-st., for two days.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque build ings during 15 years in and about New-York. Office No. 323 Broadway, corner of John-st.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire-proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 277 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.

C. F. WIEGAND.

AN AMERICAN LADY AT PRESENT EMbarrassed, wishes to meet with a friend that would loan her $50, with good security. Address, for one week, E. WILLARD, Station A., Spring-st.

TO BASH AND BLIND MAKERS.—SEVEral boys wanted, accustomed to this business. Also two or three boys who have had some experience at wood turning. Apply at No. 126 Bedford-st., after 7 P. M.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 264 East 34th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains each way each day.

A large brick house, (Sedgewalks,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for one carriage. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of

W. H. BABCOCK, No. 66 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land; with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees; vines and evergreens; commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unostentatious, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landing; and 60 miles at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. E. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 30 acres in woodland lawn; sewer and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing a desirable location, both in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 371 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXchange for city property.—Only 2 miles from New York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a 2-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, barn, stable and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, carriages, horses, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, or longer, a pleasantly situated marine cottage, on the margin of Newark Bay, 4½ miles from Jersey City, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., the use of two cows, poultry, &c.; the garden and grounds are tastefully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., with a highly cultivated kitchen garden, a large ice-house, well stocked; the bay is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing, boating, &c.; immediate possession can be had, as the family is leaving for Europe. For further particulars, apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty-two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—30 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 136 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depot, a beautiful country residence, very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; a location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 36 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 210 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, or, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK.—A small, handsome cottage, near the station, 12 miles from Chambers st, on the Hudson River Railroad. Cars eight times a day each way. Rent $200 for the balance of the year. Apply to Station Agent, or to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 277 Prince-st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. C. F. WIEGAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business: four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING GOOD BUSINESS capacity and a cash capital of $2,500, would like to invest it in some safe business, where energy and perseverance would meet with a fair remuneration. First-class reference given and required. No answer desired unless giving full particulars, which will be considered strictly confidential. Address C. R. S., Box No. 1,295 Times Office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. H. D., Box No. 1,251 Times Office.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that is to be established with at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $40 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store. If wanted for a well established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a well filled up cigar store and news depôt, with a route attached, which alone pays $12 per week, and must be sold this day. Apply in the store, No. 168 Division-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

SAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.

This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) B. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

HISTORY OF THE GIFT-BOOK BUSIness; or, the Gift-Book Business Explained and Exposed. Sent free to any address. Country papers giving this card three insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall receive a book worth one dollar.

J. B. ANDREWS, No. 37 Park Row, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE store, a man to receive and ship goods; a strong, able-bodied American preferred. Also, an active young man of experience in the business, to take charge of the packing. Address Box No. 2,200 Post office, in the handwriting of the applicant, giving name and reference.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PLATE PRINTER, who is able to print perfect proof impressions of the finest work on large plates; will find permanent employment at a compensation of $30 per week; reference required and proof specimens to be furnished. Apply to No. 51 Cedar-st., front office.

WANTED.—TO GO TO NEW-HAVEN, A WOMAN who understands washing, rushing and ironing. Also, a girl as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Good references will be required. Apply, this day, (Friday,) at No. 20 West 31st-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, ONE WHO UNDERstands the growing of vegetables and can take full charge of a large garden; a young man unmarried. Apply at the office of the Dey-st. House, No. 20 Dey-st., at 5 o'clock this evening.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LAD TO TAKE PARTIAL charge of the books of a manufacturing business; must write a good hand. Address, in own writing, giving residence, CENTRE-ST., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED.—A JOURNEYMAN WIG-MAKER AND gentlemen's hair-cutter. Good references required. Apply to J. T. MOBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

A FRENCH, GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl, a good washer, ironer and plain cook, who understands general housework, is willing and obliging, does not expect to be mistress of the house, and can afford to exercise a reasonable number of the cardinal virtues for $7 a month, may find kind treatment and a pleasant home in a small family by inquiring at No. 14 East 29th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—CLERGYMEN AND teachers out of employment, and intelligent men of good address in general, will find large inducements by applying to WINKLEY & CO., No. 367 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF SUperior servants, of reliability, German, Parisian, Scotch, Irish and others, with the most unexceptional references. To be seen daily at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of domestics unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKLUS, proprietor, successor to Morris Ochsner.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a gentleman's family (she understands all kinds of English and French cooking perfectly, baking and larding game and poultry, pickling and preserving, jellies and creams, and is an excellent pastry cook; can provide the most unexceptionable City references from some of the first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 103 16th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American widow lady of respectability, or would make herself generally useful in any respectable family where she would meet with kind usage and a good home, which would be appreciated more than high wages. Can be seen at No. 41 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or a note addressed to HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 140 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing and take care of children; would like to travel with a lady; would do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as nurse; fully competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, and also is capable of taking care of any person in sickness if occasion required; no objection to travel for the Summer months. The best of reference can be had. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-st., University, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY a young woman who understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and can give the most satisfactory references; would be willing to go to the country; or would go as dressmaker to ladies by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, a situation—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as chambermaid, &c.; or would do general housework, separately; best of reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, creams and preserves, and fancy cookery; to suit any family or respectable private boardinghouse; country hotels preferred. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both perfectly understand their business, and have no objection to the country. City reference given; they can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 91 20th-st., one door from 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does embroidery neatly, takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady, or go in the country for the Summer. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a competent woman who can come highly recommended; the advertiser would assist with plain washing and ironing, if required, or do plain sewing. Apply at No. 1 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av., entrance on 21st-st.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent girl wants a situation to wait on a lady, or attend to young children; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress in a small family; makes excellent bread; does up linens in fine style; wages $7. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; has lived nearly four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer; good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress and plain sewer; can be seen for the child. Will be seen for two days at her present place, No. 43 West 19th-st. No objection to going to the country for the Summer.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 58 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good reference, if required. Call at No. 73 Market-st.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has good reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to take care of one or two grown children and sew; has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 132½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who perfectly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 122 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, room No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; in a small family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., for two days, Room No. 12.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 336 7th-av., near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she would like to do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting; have no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 6th-av., near 16th-st., where she has lived.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman as a good cook in a private gentleman's family, either City or country; good wages required; best of reference. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., corner Houston.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress only; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family to do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is a trusty, reliable girl, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing. City reference given. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 269 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A place as cook in a private family. To be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock for five days, at No. 66 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Can be seen at 170 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE, FOR A young child. For qualifications, &c., apply at No. 143 Lexington av., where she is now employed.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of cooks may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, for City and country. The greatest attention given to secure the best of help, by MORRIS OCHSNER, No. 694 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active middle aged man; is willing to go in the country or wherever his services may be required; has fourteen years' City reference from his last two situations. Apply at No. 3 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; would also undertake to cultivate a small garden; is a Protestant, and can give the best of City references. Address Mr. CAMMELL, No. 80 4th-av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A PRACtical chemist and a graduate of a University, a situation as clerk in a drug store, or as a partner with a physician and surgeon. Has had experience in medicine and surgery. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, (an American,) who understands the care and management of horses; City reference given. Apply to J. J. BILLINGS, saddler, 1,022 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with his business. Can give the best of reference. Address a note to F. C., Box No. 176 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business in every respect; or as groom and coachman in a private family. Has no objection to the treatment of horses perfectly in all its different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, a situation as cook in the same family; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good washer and ironer, and has good reference from her late employer. A letter addressed to W. B., No. 73 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the management of gentleman's horses; would be willing to assist in a garden; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in English fashion; would have no objection to milk a cow, and would be willing to go to any part of the country; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at C. Francis' saddlery store, No. 39 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single young man; is perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 155 4th av., at Mr. James Disney's saddlery store, or address R. T., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had several years experience in the City; has the most unexceptionable testimonials to be exhibited; would like to live with a gentleman requiring a person fully capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment. will call or address a line to W. S., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse No. 634 Broadway, or Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a steady young man that understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; is a collection in the country. Address J. E., Box No. 206 Times Office, all this week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who understands the proper treatment of horses in the country and the old country; can break young horses to saddle or harness. Ladies or gentleman in want of a man in that on acuity will address E. R., No. 12 Union Court, University place, or Box No. 206 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employers. Address a note to E. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; is understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—TWO first-class men want situations in the above capacities. Their present employer leaving for Europe, displaces them, and his satisfaction with their long and faithful services induces this advertisement. Address Box No. 493 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener or farmer, by a respectable single young man; is a careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening and farming; is well recommended, and willing to work and to make himself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable, well-recommended, and thoroughly competent young man, who understands his business perfectly; is a very trustworthy person, and would make it his business to study faithfully the interests of his employer. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—BY AN HONEST, STEADY, PROTEstant young man, a situation; is a first-rate coachman and groom; a good and careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; farming also; has had twelve years' experience about New-York; can give the best reference from his last employer. Address R. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man. Apply at No. 117 Essex-st., 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenente, or power of sustaining the notes, is never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. For sale by

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 13th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarity of tone and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GR

FINANCIAL.

$600 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bankers and the Mercantile Community of the City of New-York will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who have counterfeited or altered the notes of any of the Banks of this City, or who may hereafter counterfeit or alter the notes of any of the Banks of this City, or who may hereafter pass or offer in payment any counterfeit or altered notes of any of the Banks of this City, knowing the same to be counterfeit or altered. By order of the Committee. JAMES GALLATIN, Chairman. ALBERT STEVENS, Secretary. New-York, May 1, 1860.

CHECKS.

THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, May 31, 1860. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. JOHN J. CISCO, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. JOHN J. CISCO, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, No. 52 WALL-ST., New-York, May 31, 1860. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. JACOB CANFIELD, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. JACOB CANFIELD, Cashier.

$50,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON SOUND City Property, in sums to suit. Apply at 52 WALL-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage, in sums to suit. Apply at 52 WALL-ST.

$50,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON SOUND City Property, in sums to suit. Apply at 52 WALL-ST.

MERCHANTS HAVE BONDS FOR SALE.

$50,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON SOUND City Property, in sums to suit. Apply at 52 WALL-ST

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commencement of the AMERICAN FEMALE.—A distinguished company of the elite of the city of New-York, and a number of the Liverpool élite, assembled in the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, to witness the commencement of Mr. John P. Clark's Institute for Young Ladies. It will be remembered that Mr. Clark piloted the Cunard steamer Europa safely into Liverpool harbor, on her return trip from this port, and was in consequence presented by the Cunard Company with a service of plate, which was exhibited in the Academy of Music on the evening mentioned. Mr. Clark is also the author of several works of merit, and was taken to Liverpool by the Cunard Company for the purpose of writing a work on that city. The Young ladies of the Institute displayed a decided proficiency in the various branches taught at the school, and acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to their instructors and to themselves. Mr. Blackmar, of the Lexington-avenue Church, presided, and addressed the graduating class in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Clark then presented the diplomas, and the exercises were concluded by the singing of a beautiful ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. Clark, and set to music by Mr. Wehrhan, the leader of the Germania Band. The music was rendered in a manner highly creditable to the performers, and was loudly applauded by the audience. The Academy was handsomely decorated with flowers, and presented a very pleasant appearance.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—John Hogan, recently employed at the Union Association rooms, No. 36 Seventh-place, Seventh-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing to the value of $387, the property of John B. Boswell, a lodger at the rooms mentioned. Lodging-house keepers in the vicinity of Mr. Mockridge's should be on the alert, and not purchase clothing from strangers, unless they are satisfied that the property is honestly obtained. Officer Wilde, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested the thief, and found the stolen property in his possession. Hogan was taken before Justice Welsh, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

ASSAULT.—A very fine collection of idols and other curiosities has just been received here from China and Western Africa, which will be exhibited at the Academy of Design, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each.

Obituaries.—A very large collection of idols from Africa, China, and other countries has just been received here from Western Africa, which will be exhibited at the Academy of Design, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each.

Obituaries.—A very fine